



Making
Cities
Work

SRI LANKA

Capital: Colombo

(2001)

Largest District: Colombo


1,221,904

2nd Largest District: Gampaha

301,699

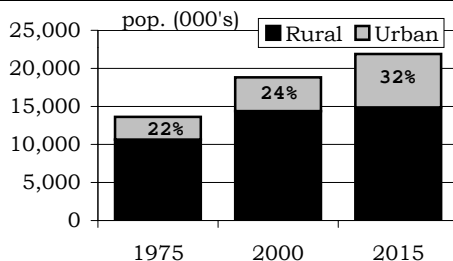
Urban Profile

2000 Population	18.8 million
10-year Avg. Annual Pop. Growth	1.3%
GDP (2000)	\$62.7 billion
GDP per capita	\$3,335
GDP growth	5.6%
GNI per capita (2000)	\$870
World Bank Classification	Lower Mid. Inc
Population Below Poverty Line	4.7 million



Urban Population

4,435,000
lived in
urban areas
in 2000.



Annual Growth Rates (2000-2015)

Urban 3.1%
Rural 0.2%

City Sizes	# of cities
10 million +	0
5-9.99 m	0
2.5 - 4.99 m	0
.75-2.49 m	1

(includes Dehiwala/Lavinia)

Urban Migration Trends

Wetter areas have population densities from 230 to 2,650 people per square kilometer, while the arid areas have less than 55 people/sq km. Four migration trends are apparent in Sri Lanka: 1. rural to urban areas, which increases each year; 2. urban areas are sprawling out to suburbs; 3. government irrigation projects draw people and farmers to the arid regions; and 4. internally displaced persons primarily in the north due to the civil war.

Urban Poverty

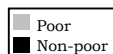
1,108,750
urban dwellers
were below the
poverty level.

POVERTY IN SRI LANKA

Rural/urban
poverty data
are not
available.

NATIONAL POVERTY

25% of the population is poor.



Income Inequality

(wealthiest 20% divided by poorest 20%)

Nation ('95) 5.4
Colombo ('93) 3.4

Economy & Employment

(Country) Sector	GDP (2000)	Employment (1990)
Agriculture	21%	49%
Industrial	19%	21%
Services	60%	31%

UNEMPLOYMENT

National 8.8%
Colombo 8.8%

UNEMPLOYMENT. The informal sector plays an important role in Colombo where there are 8,000-10,000 street vendors. Most of the vendors are from urban poor settlements. They have recently had their livelihoods threatened by city planners attempting to cleanse the city of the informal sector. Other challenges facing these vendors are lack of credit access and lack of credibility/advocacy.

Decentralization

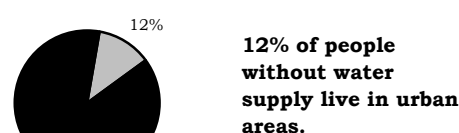
Sample Urban Area: Colombo, pop. 1.2 million (2001)

(UNCHS - HABITAT, 1998)

Able to set some of local tax levels	Able to choose all contractors for projects
Able to set some of user charges	Funds transfer is known in advance
Able to borrow some of funds	Central government can remove local govt. officials

Infrastructure & Basic Services

399,150
urban dwellers
lack water supply.

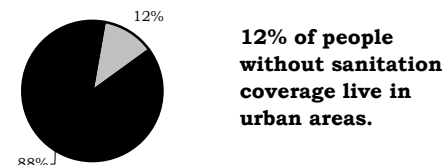


12% of people
without water
supply live in urban
areas.

Population without Water Supply in 2000

	(000's)	% of rel. pop.
Urban	399	9%
Rural	2,878	20%
Total	3,278	17%

399,150
urban dwellers
lack sanitation
coverage.



12% of people
without sanitation
coverage live in
urban areas.

Pop. without Sanitation Coverage in 2000

	(000's)	% of rel. pop.
Urban	399	9%
Rural	2,878	20%
Total	3,278	17%

Health

First and Second Quintile of Income Distribution

	Urban Poorest	Rural Poorest	Urban Poor	Rural Poor	National Average
Under 5 yrs.-old. mortality rate (per 1,000 births, 1998)	*	*	*	*	*
Children severely underweight (under 3 yrs.-old)	*	*	*	*	*

Crime

The Colombo region had the highest number of grave personal crimes (6,099) among all provinces in 1991. Colombo's suburbs, Nugegoda and Kelaniya, ranked second and third respectively in this regard. These are the most urbanized and populated areas of Sri Lanka.